

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FISHERIES
WASHINGTON
RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

1914.

Salmon.

OST-INTELLIGENCE
SALMON OUTLOOK
SATISFIES PACKER
BACK FROM NORTH

C. H. Buschmann Finds Can-
ners on Good Shape for the
Season's Operations.

RUN IS LIGHT TO DATE.

Manager of Northwestern Fisheries
Company Predicts Average Catch
of Reds and Pinks, but the Present
Prices Will Yield Profit.

C. H. Buschmann, treasurer and
manager of the Northwestern Fisheries
Company, which operates more than a
dozen vessels, including sailing craft,
barges, steam tugs and gasoline-propelled
craft and owns the most impor-
tant salmon canneries in Alaska, re-
turned yesterday from his annual in-
spection trip to the North.

Mr. Buschmann advises that packing
has not progressed as rapidly as yet
in most sections to form any opinion as
to the volume of the pack, very little
fishing being done until the latter part
of June westward, and nothing of con-
sequence in the southeastern section
before July 1.

"Speaking generally, the packing
situation in Alaska up to the present
is fairly satisfactory," said he, "no
serious mishaps having taken place,
with the exception of the loss of the
Bristol bay ship Parana, and even
that accident will not, it is understood,
prevent her owners from putting up
part of the season's pack."

Packers in Good Shape.

"The packers' outfits for the season
are approximately the same as those
of last year in Bristol bay, and also in
Central Alaska. In Southeastern Alas-
ka, the preparations are increased
slightly owing to the opening of three
or four plants that were closed last
season, and there is a small increase
in the capacity of others, occasioned
by the present satisfactory market con-
ditions for the lower grades of salmon
now existing, the principal grades of
salmon packed in this section being
pinks and chums. The packers, with-
out exception, are in good shape for
the season's operations. The west-
ward ships, most of them, have made
good voyages and little or no delay has
been experienced in the delivery of
materials. We have no late news from
Bristol bay since the gear fishing
in this section being served by traps
almost exclusively. The pack to date
is small."

"In Cook inlet the spring weather
was very rough, so some difficulty was
experienced in getting the gear fish-
ing, this section being served by traps
almost exclusively. The pack to date
is small."

"Prince William sound has done well
so far. The fish came later than usual,
but the run has been steady. The
ice straits fair beginnings are
made. A good many traps are in, some
few in addition to last year. The run
of fish up to date has been a little
behind the average. The price for
the straits and Cross sound seems to
be diminishing from year to year,
which makes it possible to fish now in
many places where gear could not be
placed before because of the ice."

"The Wrangell district is not doing
anything when I passed, and it was
anticipated, both by packers and fish-
ermen, that pinks in this section would
be scarce."

"On the west coast of Prince of
Wales island only one or two plants
have packed anything. A very few
reds and kings are the only salmon
that are caught before late in July,
the pink run in this section being the
latest in the country. Packers on the
west coast look for a good run of
pinks, and base their forecasts upon
the packs of past years, four and
eight years ago."

"A little fish had been put up in the
Ketchikan section, but nothing to
speak of. Pinks should be showing up
now, but the lifts from the traps were
very small and contained few pinks,
but a large proportion of reds. A big
run is not looked for in this section,
and it is expected that Prince of
Wales island will have to be resorted
to as fishing ground to keep the plants
running."

"Less mild-cure salmon has been
packed in Alaska than usual, undoubt-
edly due to an over-supply of this
article, caused by a great many inex-
perienced people going into this busi-
ness, some fish the past two years
being improperly packed and cared for,
and not graded as it should be. Prices
have dropped in the foreign and also
in the domestic market."

Herring Packers Busy.

"Some few outfits in and around
Petersburg are getting ready for her-
ring fishing. Up to recently, only
small quantities of Alaska herring
could be sold, as Norwegian and Scotch
herring only was wanted, but the
Alaska market is increasing steadily."

"Arriving here, I found stocks of all
grades of salmon in packers' hands
about exhausted. Pinks are selling at
40 cents per case above last season's
opening price, reds at 80 cents per
case advance over last year's figure,
and medium reds at 40 cents advance.
The consumption of salmon, includ-
ing the lower grades, has more than
fulfilled our expectations during the
year just passed, and with no pinks
packed on Puget sound this year, and
certainly nothing but an average pack
in Alaska of either reds or pinks, we
should enjoy for the present prices on
both grades that will yield packers a
profit."

DECLARES SALMON LONG
WILL REMAIN PLENTIFUL

Talk of a salmon famine is called
bosh by Capt. H. D. Simmons, who
operates a fleet of fishing boats at
Afoagak Island.

"Every day there is a great
cry about the passing of the salmon,
and then we find that the following

SILVER SALMON
HYBRID THRIVES

Rate of Mortality Much Less
Than That of the
King Cross.

BIGGER THAN SILVERS.

Prof. Victor E. Smith Tells Fisheries
Society His Experiments Give
Him Encouragement.

The possibility of crossing the breeds
of the king and silver salmon and ob-
taining a bigger hybrid than either of
the parental stocks was credited at the
final meeting of the Pacific Fisheries
Society yesterday at the university
campus by Prof. Victor E. Smith, who
has been conducting experiments at
the Auburn hatchery. Six thousand
silver eggs were placed in king sperm,
and 4,000 king eggs in silver sperm,
and, according to Prof. Smith's experi-
ments, the silver hybrid was about 14
per cent. larger than the uncrossed
silver bred in the same stage of de-
velopment.

"I found that the hatching period
was prolonged and that the rate of
mortality in the king hybrid was
alarming," said Prof. Smith, "but the
rate of fertility in the crossed silver
was less than 1 per cent., and there is
certainly the possibility of a larger
fish being bred."

Destruction of Fry Discussed.

The feeding and rearing of salmon
fry was the main topic at the after-
noon meeting. The Dolly Varden, the
game trout of sportsmen, was criticized
because of its fry-devouring propen-
sities, and it seemed to be the consensus
of opinion that fry should be fed and
kept in earthen ponds until they had
reached the fingerling stage.

S. Butts, superintendent of the state
hatchery, said that the older fry, not to
mention the usual enemies, made game
of the smaller fry, and that the danger
of the use of powder in the breaking
up of log jams and the drying up of
spawning grounds in the summer
months all tended to increase the rate
of mortality among the fry. Henry
O'Malley said that he was his experi-
ence that a single Dolly Varden trout
could devour 125 fry in two and one-
half hours, and that the loss from this
source alone was enormous.

Fish By-Products Wasted.

At the morning session John N. Cobb,
of Seattle, secretary of the society,
read a paper on "Some Neglected Fish-
ing Resources of the Pacific Coast." Mr.
Cobb pointed out that last year
100,000 tons of offal were wasted that
might have been turned into profitable
by-products. "And not only is it
wasted," he declared, "but it is
polluting the water for miles around."
"Millions of pounds of salmon eggs
are wasted every year that could be
converted easily into caviar," said Mr.
Cobb. "Salmon offal could be used as
fertilizer and oil. Mussels, so abund-
ant in Alaska, will one day be a
source of great revenue to the territory.
Whale meat, if prejudice against it
could be overcome, would be an im-
portant addition to the national larder.
Candle-fish, whose unwelcome appeer-
ance stands in the way of great popu-
larity, is said to have as restoring an
effect as cod-liver oil. Shad, whitefish,
clams and black cod could all find a
healthful market, and be of good finan-
cial return to exporters."

Next Meeting in California.

Charles P. Holder read a paper on
"Angling and Netting: the Conservation
of the Marine Fishes of Southern Cal-
ifornia." Mr. C. McLean Fraser dis-
cussed the Nainaimo biological labo-
ratory. W. H. Shelby read a paper on
"Feeding and Rearing of Salmon Fry."
California, probably San Francisco,
was chosen as the meeting place of
the society in 1915. The convention
date will be so arranged that visitors
can attend the meetings of the af-
filiated scientific societies and the
fisheries society on the same trip.

An executive council of seven mem-
bers was added to the regular list of
officers. Dr. B. W. Evermann, director
of the Academy of Science at San
Francisco, Ward T. Bower, Pacific coast
agent of the bureau of fisheries; L. H.
Darwin, Washington state fish com-
missioner; M. J. Kinney, Oregon fish
commissioner; M. D. Baldwin, commis-
sioner at Kalspelt, Mont.; Dr. Charles
P. Holder, Pasadena, Cal., and Dr. C.
McLean Fraser, of the Nainaimo biol-
ogical laboratory, were selected to make
up the new council. The officers of the
society, which was only organized early
this year, will hold over until the Cal-
ifornia meeting.

PLANTS HUMPBACK
SALMON IN MAINE

Bureau of Fisheries, Depart-
ment of Commerce Intro-
duces Pacific Coast Product
on Atlantic Seaboard.

BOON TO BE CONFERRED
ON FISHING INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C. Saturday, Aug.
8.—One of the most interesting and
promising pieces of constructive fish-
ery work now in progress in the Bu-
reau of Fisheries, Department of Com-
merce, is the introduction of the hump-
back salmon of the Pacific Coast into
the littoral waters of Maine.

The native salmon of the New Eng-
land Coast has become very scarce and
there is a noteworthy run only in the
Penobscot River, where the bureau
conducts extensive operations ad-
dressed to this species. Owing to un-
favorable physical conditions (dams,
pollutions, removal of forests at head-
waters, etc.) in most of the streams
formerly frequented by the salmon
there is little or no probability that
this fish can ever be reestablished.
The humpback salmon has therefore
been selected as a suitable substitute.
It spawns near salt water and will
endure numerous favorable streams in
which the eggs will hatch and the
young remain until ready for their
short marine life. The average weight
attained is five pounds, but ex-
amples weighing ten pounds are sometimes
taken in Alaska. When the fish is
fresh-run from the sea, the flesh is of
a rich red color, of delicious flavor and
a very satisfactory substitute for the
Atlantic salmon.

Annual Transfer Begun.

The bureau has begun an annual
transfer of humpback eggs from the
West Coast to the Maine hatcheries,
and is now distributing, in the form of
seedlings, the fish resulting from
eggs brought across the continent last
year. The plants will aggregate about
seven and a quarter millions, and the
water stocked, which have been spe-
cially selected for the purpose, will
include the following Maine rivers:
Penobscot, Androscoggin, Pleasant,
Damariscotta, Denny, Orono, Union,
Georges, Medomak and St. Croix.

This work will be continued on a
large scale annually until the hump-
back has been firmly established and a
great boon will thus be conferred upon
the fishing industry of Maine. In 1913
the humpback run in Puget Sound was
valued at \$4,000,000, the fish being
used chiefly for canning. In Maine and
other New England waters the hump-
back will be in greatest demand as a
fresh fish.

colleagues in all the hearings held,
last night said that he did not look
for a further appeal of the case, and
that in case one were taken he felt
confident that Mr. Tallman's decision
would be upheld by Secretary of the
Interior Frank K. Lane.

Calls Decision Blow at Pinchotism.

Mr. Leechy further said that the de-
cision was an important one, that it
struck a blow at Pinchotism and as
showing the character of the contests
made by the government under this
destructive policy he cited the fact
that as against eminent engineers
brought forward as witnesses by the

DOLLAR ADVANCE
NOTED IN SALMON

Increase in Quotations for
1914 Pack of Alaska and
Puget Sound Fish Announced
by Cannery.

Averaging an increase of \$1 a case
and setting a new high record for
pound flats and half pound flats of
Puget Sound sockeyes, opening prices
for the 1914 pack of Alaska and Puget
Sound salmon were established today
by the Northwestern Fisheries Com-
pany and the Kelley-Clarke Company.
The one pound and half pound sockeye
flats smash the record set in 1911,
the previous highwater year. The new
price for one pound flats is \$2.15 per
dozen cans, and for one-half pound
flats, \$1.35. In 1911 the prices were
\$2 and \$1.30 respectively. Sockeye
one pound flats, equal the 1911 record
of \$1.95 per dozen cans.

The prices for Alaska salmon are
lower than the 1911 opening quotat-
ions. Contrary to public expectation,
the general war in Europe has had
no influence in making the opening
prices, according to the declarations of
officials of both the companies named.
The opening prices for the North-
western Fisheries Company's Alaska
pack were obtained from C. H. Busch-
mann, treasurer and general manager
of the company. The prices for the
Kelley-Clarke Company on both Alaska
and Puget Sound salmon were an-
nounced by Manager R. E. Smal-
ley. The prices for the Kelley-Clarke
company's Alaska pack were an-
nounced by Manager R. E. Smalley.
The prices established for its Alaska pack
by the Northwestern Fisheries Com-
pany follow, the price being based on
the dozen cans:
Alaska reds—One-pound flats, \$1.45;
one-pound flats, \$1.80; one-half-pound
flats, \$1.10.
Medium reds—One-pound flats, \$1.15;
one-pound flats, \$1.35; one-half-pound
flats, \$2.
Alaska reds—Tips and tails, one-
pound flats, \$1.35.
Alaska pinks—One-pound flats, 90
cents; one-pound flats, \$1; one-half-
pound flats, 70 cents.
Alaska chums—One-pound flats, 85
cents; one-pound flats, 95 cents; one-
half-pound flats, 65 cents.
Alaska kings—One-pound flats, \$1.40.

Last Year's Prices.

Last year's prices for Alaska reds
were: One-pound flats, \$1.15; one-
pound flats, \$1.35. Alaska medium
reds, one pound flats, were 85 cents
last year, while one pound flats were
\$1. Alaska pinks, one pound flats,
last year were 65 cents. Alaska chums,
one pound flats, were 85 cents, and
Alaska kings, one pound flats, were \$1.
The prices for Alaska salmon estab-
lished by the Kelley-Clarke Company
are the same as those of the North-
western Fisheries Company. The Kel-
ley-Clarke Company's opening prices
for Puget Sound salmon follow:
Sockeye—One pound flats, \$1.95;
one pound flats, \$2.15; one-half pound
flats, \$1.35.
Medium reds—One pound flats, \$1.15;
one pound flats, \$1.35; one-half pound
flats, 82 1/2 cents.
Last year the opening prices for
Puget Sound sockeyes were: One pound
flats, \$1.50; one pound flats, \$1.65; one-
half pound flats, \$1.05.
The prices in all cases have been es-
tablished in relation to the size of the
pack and the condition of the market,
regardless of the war problem. The

locators, the forestry service's claims
were only supported by employees of
that department, men who, by their
own admissions, only held makeshift
positions, and that their testimony on
their own admission was given only
after a superficial examination of the
claims.

Horsewoman Hurt at Fair.

STOCKTON, Cal., June 12.—Hazel
Hoxie, of Cheyenne, Wyo., well-known
horsewoman, is in a critical condition
today as a result of having a bucking
broncho fall upon her yesterday during
a Frontier day celebration.

Puget Sound pack this year equals
only 30 per cent of last year's pack,
1913 being the big "cycle" year on the
Sound.

"The prices," said Manager Busch-
mann of the Northwestern Fisheries
Company, "average \$1 a case, or 25
cents a dozen higher than last year.
We have steadily refused to take any
cognizance of the war in making our
prices. The market is absolutely
cleaned up of all the higher grades of
salmon and has been in this shape for
the last three months. The stocks of
last season's goods in first hands at
this time are about exhausted. All
the larger firms, including ourselves,
are sold out. Stocks generally in this
country are low, as evidenced particu-
larly by the fact that orders now being
filled for salmon, contain quantities of
several grades and sizes in a car."

"The stocks in the United Kingdom
are in about the same conditions as in
the United States, notwithstanding the
fact that 1913 was the big cycle year
on the Sound and England bought as
much of Alaska salmon but of Puget
Sound salmon also.
"If the trade, as well as
some of the packers, have been look-
ing for higher prices. While the in-
dications at this time are that the
present European war will be a protracted
one, we have endeavored to name prices
that will put our goods into consump-
tion should the war end tomorrow and
that will leave our customers with
goods in their hands at the end of the
selling season that will be worth more
money than they are buying them for
today. That has been and I am sure
will continue to be the disposition of
our people."

SALMON RUN EACH
YEAR IS PLANNED

Government Expert Believes
Problem Is One of
Environment.

WOULD IMPORT EGGS.

Millions of Humpback Fry Will Be
Transplanted From
Alaska Waters.

By ASHMUN BROWN.

Special to The Post-Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Is it possible
to induce the humpbacked salmon to
come into Puget sound and be canned
in the seasons when he now is accus-
tomed to absent himself?

That is the problem on which Dr.
Hugh M. Smith, commissioner of fish-
eries, is working. The commissioner be-
lieves the question is largely one of
environment and early education.
Hence he proposes to afford the hump-
backed salmon the necessary environ-
ment and education.

Runs Once in Two Years.

The humpback runs once in two
years in the Sound, according to the
information available at the bureau of
fisheries. The humpback is born on the
river, goes to sea, stays away until
his second birthday anniversary is ap-
proaching, which is in an odd numbered
year; comes back, goes up the river
again, if he can avoid the fisherman,
and stays.

Would Import Eggs.

To remedy the situation and provide
an annual in place of a biennial run
of humpbacks, Dr. Smith proposes to
import humpback eggs from Alaska,
raise them in Puget sound under con-
ditions which will preclude their get-
ting informed of the customs of the
country, and raise them so they will
come back in the present "off year"
and submit gracefully to the canning
process.

To that end he proposes to gather
40,000,000 humpback eggs at the Yes
Bay and Afognak stations in Alaska
this year and transport them to the
Sound. They probably will be placed
in the Birds' View, Duckabush and
Quilcene federal hatcheries, with some
distributed among the state hatcheries
on the Sound, there to be hatched and
spend their infancy. Then, according to
the scheme as worked out, they will
come back ready for canning in the
season of 1916, the year in which the
real native Puget sound humpbacks
are on vacation.

Will Get Alaska Product.

Henry O'Malley, field superintendent,
with headquarters at the Seattle sta-
tion, will be dispatched to Alaska ear-
ly in September to take the eggs and
bring them back.

Experiments of similar character
have been worked out successfully by
the bureau of fisheries with other fish.
It is believed that this scheme is whol-
ly practicable, if it is and if an an-
nual supply of humpbacked salmon can
be assured on Puget sound, the fishing
industry will be greatly benefited.

STATE, NORTH
RECORD SALMON
PACK EXPECTED

Largest in History of Industry
in Section to the West
of Seward.

NAKNEK BANNER OUTPUT.

Alaska Packers' Association at That
Point to Can 330,000 Cases
This Year.

Special Correspondence of Post-Intelligencer.

SEWARD, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Word
from the westward says the salmon
pack this year will be a record-break-
er. The total pack of the canneries west
of Seward will be largely in excess of
2,000,000 cases, and fishermen are con-
fident not only of a record pack, but
of a record price as well.
The Libby, McNeil & Libby pack at
Naknek this year will be 40,000 cases,
and the North Alaska Salmon Com-
pany plant pack at the same place will be
120,000 cases. The Red Salmon Com-
pany, at Ugashik, will get a pack of
40,000 cases, the Alaska Packers' Com-
pany at Igagik, 40,000 cases; the North
Alaska Salmon Company at the same
point, 40,000 cases. The catch at Port
Muller is conservatively estimated at
95,000 cases, which will easily be a
record for that district.

Nushagak Canneries Good.

The canneries at Nushagak are all
doing exceptionally well. The canner-
ies in this vicinity will have at the
close of the season the following
amounts to their credit:

Alaska Packers' Association, 232,000
cases; Libby, McNeil & Libby, 60,000
cases; Northwestern Company, 53,000
cases; Portland Packers' Association,
99,000 cases; Columbia River Packers'
Association, 62,000 cases; Alaska Sal-
mon Company, 41,000 cases; North
Alaska Salmon Company, 41,000 cases.
The Alaska Packers' Association at
Kogion will have in excess of 170-
000 cases and the Naknek Packing
Company will have 120,000 cases. L. A.
Peterson will put up 25,000 cases.

The Banner Output.

The Alaska Packers' Association at
Naknek will have the banner output
with 330,000 cases, the greatest pack
in the history of the company.
The Alaska Packers' Association at
Uyak will get 65,000 pinks and chums
and 18,000 cases of Alaska reds.

The Northwestern Fisheries Com-
pany at Uyak will get 15,000 reds and
18,000 cases of pinks and chums. The
Fidalgos, center two weeks ago, has de-
cided to resign, but the City Council is
not disposed to accept the resignation. The
books of Z. H. Davis, former Treasurer
who died recently, were turned over to
Mr. Hunter, and several hundred dol-
lars have been received.
In view of the fact that an exper-
t accountant reports the books of the

"SEA WOLF" MISSING
FROM VANCOUVER, B. C.

SALMON SEASON IS
BEST IN 3 YEARS

No "Runs" Reported but Cato
Is Regular and Fishermen
Reap Harvest.

PACKERS ARE HIT BY WAR

Estimate Is 376,500 Cases, 4375
* Tierces and 2000 Boxes of Frozen
Steelheads at Cost of \$1,450-
000 for Raw Product.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 22.—(Special).—
Not since 1911 have the salmon fish-
ing interests of the Columbia River
had so successful a season as the one
which will close next Tuesday. This
is particularly true so far as the gill-
netter and seiners on the lower river,
the wheelmen and seiners on the up-
per river and the canners are con-
cerned. The cold storage men, how-
ever, suffered a severe blow when the
European war was declared, shutting
off their principal market and as a
result the pack of that product, which
promised to be exceptionally large,
was curtailed. Strange as it may seem,
catch by the gill-netters was not so large as
was to have been expected and that
is the only class of gear that has not
made a fairly good harvest.

Taken as a whole, the pack of
Spring salmon is approximately 40 per
cent ahead of last year, the canned
pack being fully 60 per cent better and
pickled or cold storage output being
20 per cent less. The total canned
pack for the season is estimated at
\$30,000 full of 48 pounds and is about
130,000 cases in excess of last
year. The cold storage output for the
season approximates 4375 tierces
of pickled fish, or about 4375 tierces
than a year ago. The steelhead run
was short also and the pack of frozen
fish is fully 200 tons short of the pre-
vious year.

No "Runs" Reported.

The present season has been pecu-
liar in many ways. There has been
no "run" as commonly known as a
"run" since the fishing began May 1.
On the other hand there was what is
much better, an almost steady stream
of fish from the opening of the season
until the first of the present month,
when there was a break and since that
time the salmon have entered the river
only in little spurts. Early in the sea-
son the fish averaged small and went
into canners. Up to that time there had
been little fishing in the upper river,
but then great schools of what were
termed bluebacks came in and the
as they reached the upper river in the
vicinity of Collio, the wheels and seines
gobbled them up by the ton, making
the pack of the canneries there the
largest in several years.

These fish were followed almost im-
mediately by an influx of large Chin-
ooks and within a short time the
pickled pack, which was then far be-
hind, had crowded up until it was in
many instances considerably ahead of
that of the corresponding date a year
ago.

Germany Big Market.

Soon, however, came the European
war and the German market, which
takes 90 per cent of the pickled pack
each year, was closed. The result was
the immediate shutting down of the cold
storage plants, the turning of all the
fish into the canneries and the cut-
ting of the prices of August 8 to 5
cents a pound flat, whereas the ruling
rates had been 6 cents for small fish,
7 1/2 cents for larger Chinooks and 6
cents for steelheads.

As a natural consequence of the
declaration of war in Europe, the cold-
storage men are placed in the dilem-
ma of having large amounts of pickled
fish on hand that cannot be disposed
of and of having sold other large quan-
tities of fish at a low price. To collect
the money due on them for some
months and perhaps not until the war
is ended. On the other hand the canned
product is in even greater demand than
before and at a high price. The can-
ners are arranging to pack fish during
the fall season, which opens Septem-
ber 10.

To obtain accurate figures on the
season's pack is impossible, because
packers are adverse to giving out
statistics and because a great portion
of the pack is put up in half cases
of 24 pounds each. However, a con-
servative estimate places the canned
pack at 376,500 cases "as they run,"
or approximately 323,750 full cases. As
30 tons of raw fish are required for
each 1000 cases, this canned pack rep-
resents 16,942,500 pounds of raw
salmon.

The cold storage or pickled output
comprises about 4375 tierces, each con-
taining 800 pounds of cured fish or 1100
pounds of raw salmon or a total of
4,812,500 pounds. In addition to these
there were 2000 boxes of frozen steel-
heads, weighing 70 pounds each put
up. At the ruling prices this means
that a total of \$1,450,000 has been paid
for the fish. The pack of the canneries
for raw fish since the season opened
on May 1. This does not include the
amounts expended for labor in han-
dling the catch, in transporting it from
the fishing grounds to the packing
plants or the other sums paid for fish,
which went direct to the fresh markets
here and in the East.

Individual Pack Estimated.

The number of cases of canned
salmon "as they run" packed by the
individual plants, at 50 per cent
of which are half cases, is estimated
as follows:
Columbia River Packers' Association
Elmore, Eureka and Rooster Rock 90,000
Union Fishermen's Packing Company 45,000
Sanborn-Cutting Packing Company 32,000
B. E. Fisher Packing Company 340
Altoona Packing Company 28,000
Pillar Rock Packing Company 20,000
J. G. McLean Packing Company 22,000
Tallant-Grant Packing Company 22,000
McGowan & Sons (McGowan and
Cassady) 45,000
Warren Packing Company (Chatham
and Warrendale) 45,000
Seuffer 5,000
Hanson 3,500
Total 376,500
The estimated individual pack of pickled
fish in tierces is about as follows:
Columbia River Packers' Association 1000
Union Fishermen's Packing Company 1200
Tallant-Grant Packing Company 340
Sanborn-Cutting Packing Company 350
Warren Packing Company 235
Schmidt & Co. 400
Vendaynuss Packing Company 300
Klevenhusen Packing Company 300
Total 4375

TREASURER WOULD RESIGN

Corvallis Council Refuses Because
of Mixed Condition of Books.

CORVALLIS, Or., Aug. 22.—(Spe-
cial).—Robert H. Hunter, elected City
Treasurer two weeks ago, has de-
cided to resign, but the City Council is
not disposed to accept the resignation. The
books of Z. H. Davis, former Treasurer
who died recently, were turned over to
Mr. Hunter, and several hundred dol-
lars have been received.
In view of the fact that an exper-
t accountant reports the books of the

LAST SALMON CATCH WAS 43,389,125 FISH

Sockeye Taken in Puget Sound
Waters Numbered 21,598,864—
47 Canneries Operated.

The total number of salmon taken from the waters of the state of Washington for commercial purposes during the last fiscal year, April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, was 43,389,125. Of this number 24,526,305 were taken in fish traps and fish wheels, while the remaining 18,862,820 represent the catch of all other forms of fishing appliances. The real number of salmon caught in Washington waters, according to the statement of State Fish Commissioner L. H. Darwin in giving out these figures, which will appear in his annual report soon to be made to Gov. Lister, was larger than this, as many were taken for the use of families, of which no report is ever made.

Of this vast total, 39,669,975 were taken in Puget sound; 2,982,137 in the Columbia river district, 635,267 in the Grays harbor district and 101,746 in the Willapa harbor district.

Value of the Catch.

This great catch went to make the total of canned salmon pack of 2,869,126 cases, with a value of \$12,937,006.78; the mild cure pack of 7,641 tierces, with a value of \$463,018.41; the fresh, salted and smoked output of 17,955,580 pounds, with a value of \$1,136,408.63.

The total number of sockeye salmon caught in Puget sound last year was 21,598,964, of which number 11,549,669 were caught in fish traps, while all other appliances caught a total of 10,049,295.

Forty-Seven Canneries Operated.

Forty-seven canneries were operated last year in the state. Of this number thirty-two were on Puget sound and the others were divided among the other three districts.

They employed a total of 4,254 whites at an average wage for the season of \$364.57, and 2,567 Chinese and Japanese at an average season's wage of \$310.09.

These figures include those actually engaged in the canneries and does not take into consideration those engaged in taking fish.

SALMON RUN EACH YEAR IS PLANNED

Government Expert Believes
Problem Is One of
Environment.

WOULD IMPORT EGGS.

Millions of Humpback Fry Will Be
Transplanted From
Alaska Waters.

Special to The Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Is it possible to induce the humpbacked salmon to come into Puget sound and be canned in the seasons when he now is accustomed to absent himself?

That is the problem on which Dr. Hugh M. Smith, commissioner of fisheries, is working. The commissioner believes the question is largely one of environment and early education. Hence he proposes to afford the humpbacked salmon the necessary environment and education.

Runs Once in Two Years.

The humpback runs once in two years in the Sound, according to the information available at the bureau of fisheries. The humpback is born up the river, goes to sea, stays away until his second birthday anniversary is approaching, which is in an odd numbered year; comes back, goes up the river again, if he can avoid the fisherman, and dies.

But while he is in his prime he is a good fish. Last year 800,000 cases of humpbacks, valued at \$4,000,000, were packed on Puget sound. This year the packers will be lucky if they get 500 cases, according to Dr. Smith.

Would Import Eggs.

To remedy the situation and provide an annual, in place of a biennial run of humpbacks, Dr. Smith proposes to import humpback eggs from Alaska, raise them in Puget sound under conditions which will preclude their getting informed of the customs of the country, and raise them so they will come back in the present "off year" and submit gracefully to the canning process.

To that end he proposes to gather 40,000,000 humpback eggs at the Yes bay and Afognak stations in Alaska this year and transport them to the Sound. They probably will be placed in the Birds' View, Duckabush and Quilcene federal hatcheries, with some distributed among the state hatcheries on the Sound, there to be hatched and spend their infancy. Then, according to the scheme as worked out, they will come back ready for canning in the season of 1916, the year in which the real native Puget sound humpbacks are on vacation.

Will Get Alaska Product.

Henry O'Mally, field superintendent, with headquarters at the Seattle station, will be dispatched to Alaska early in September to take the eggs and bring them back.

Experiments of similar character have been worked out successfully by the bureau of fisheries with other fish. It is believed that this scheme is wholly practicable. If it is and if an annual supply of humpbacked salmon can be assured on Puget sound, the fishing industry will be greatly benefited.

"SEND A SALMON EAST."

EXACTLY IN LINE with the "Buy-a-Box-of-Apples" movement is the enterprising effort of a local fish dealer to ship fresh salmon to the Eastern States.

As pioneer in this movement, he has made arrangements whereby he can deliver a fresh salmon from Seattle anywhere within a wide extent of territory.

It is a movement for the marketing of a home product so meritorious that The Times a few days ago gave it editorial mention. Now comes acknowledgment to The Editor from J. P. Todd, fish broker, who knows the business from A to Z. He says:

"There is a great possibility for this proposition, as it in a way tends to reduce the cost of living, enabling a man in Illinois, or any other Eastern State, to get a first-class salmon delivered to his home for 15 cents per pound—which is cheaper than most cuts of meat.

"It also enables the fisherman here to dispose of that many more salmon; and it could be worked up to bring quite a volume of business to Seattle.

"The express companies are co-operating, and the people who have gotten the fish in the East, and have written about them, have all been enthusiastic in their praise of the condition in which the fish have arrived."

The more thought that be given to this proposition, the larger it becomes. Certainly, the movement deserves general encouragement. Anything that helps the fish-man helps one of the largest industries of the Pacific Northwest.

Therefore, let everyone who can do so "Send a Salmon East," and in that way become a booster for Washington.